

June 5.

PORGIES AND SMALL POLLOCK.

FEATURED THE FISH ARRIVALS AT T WHARF MART THIS MORNING.

Boston reported 16 arrivals at T wharf this morning, although no really big trips are in, most of the fleet being from the shore.

Steamer Quartette, from pollock seining brought in 30 barrels of small pollock and 3000 pounds of large pollock, while sch. Thomas Brundage, also from pollock seining has 5000 weight of pollock. Steamer Charles A. Dyer struck a school of porgies off Chatham and brought in 160 barrels this morning.

Haddock was quoted at \$3.25 a hundred pounds, large cod, \$5 to \$5.50; hake, \$1.25 to \$2.50; pollock, \$2 to \$3; cusk, \$1.50 to \$1.75 and halibut, eight cents a pound for white and six cents a pound for grays.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Teazer, 17,000 halibut.

Str. Quartette, 30 bbls. small pollock, 3000 lbs. large pollock.

Sch. Richard W. Nunan, 32,000 hake, 5,000 cusk.

Sch. Rebecca, 4,000 haddock, 4,000 cod, 9,000 hake, 3,000 cusk.

Sch. Josephine DeCosta, 3,000 haddock, 6,000 cod, 13,000 hake, 4,000 cusk.

Sch. Eleanor Decosta, 14,000 haddock, 6,000 cod.

Sch. William A. Morse, 27,000 haddock, 3,200 cod.

Sch. Annie Perry, 7,000 haddock, 8,500 cod, 14,000 hake, 1,000 cusk.

Sch. Ellen C. Burke, 35,000 haddock, 2,000 cod.

Sch. Thomas T. Carroll, 1,200 haddock, 17,000 cod.

Sch. Laura Enos, 2,000 cod.

Str. Charles A. Dyer, 160 bbls. porgies.

Sch. Thomas Brundage, 5,000 pollock.

Sch. Rob Roy, 10,000 cod.

Sch. Rose Dorothea 15,000 cod, 8,000 hake, 1,000 cusk.

Sch. Mary Edith, 5,000 haddock, 300 cod.

Haddock, \$3.25 per cwt.; hake, \$1.25 to \$2.50; large cod, \$5.00 to \$5.50; pollock, \$2.00 to \$3.00; market cod, \$2.00 to \$3.50; cusk, \$1.50 to \$1.75; halibut, 8 cents for white and 6 cents for gray.

THE MACKEREL ARE OFF SHORE.

SUCH IS THE REPORT MADE BY THE BOATS AT LOUISBURG, C. B.

Reports that are coming from the Cape Shore are anything but encouraging, for with the fast advancing season, and not a single catch reported, having been made by the local fleet conditions, looks dubious.

A special dispatch June 1 from Louisburg to the Halifax Chronicle says during the past week mackerel have made their appearance on this coast, but no large hauls have been taken, 800 being the largest reported for one boat out of a fleet of nets.

Fishermen give it as their opinion that a large body of mackerel have passed easterly, running off shore. The American seiners have not put in an appearance yet, and they can usually be depended upon as following the movements of the mackerel along the coast. In the local markets prices rule high, and the fishermen are getting out a record number of nets in the hope of reaping a harvest.

Halifax and Canse, N. S., both reported poor mackerel fishing for the past few days. Some 1000 fish in count were landed at the former port Monday, and 15 barrels arrived there from Prospect Island.

Edgartown reported 16 mackerel netters there Monday with 1585 fish in count, and New Bedford 33 boats with 13,770 fish. A telegram from Provincetown yesterday said that a number of mackerel were in the weirs there, mixed with whiting. Over 500 barrels of mackerel came from Cape Cod ports yesterday morning, and there was every indication that today would see another big shipment.

Netters at Newport.

At Newport yesterday, the following netters arrived:

Sch. Massasoit, 1700 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Reliance, 1000 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Motor, 650 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Condon, 650 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Annie Mack, 650 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Teresa, 200 fresh mackerel.

Failure Almost Unprecedented.

The Newfoundland sealing voyage for 1912 closed May 11, with the discharge of the last of the fleet of 23 steamers engaged in the fishery. The total number of seals landed was 175,128, valued at \$329,104, which is only about half an average voyage. The catch is 129,463 seals short of last year and \$164,530 less in value. The loss to the suppliers is almost unprecedented, while practically half the crews made less than the cost of supplies advanced them; 4,176 men were engaged in the fishery, and every man returned safely to port.

Good Halibut Stock.

Sch. Thomas A. Cromwell, Capt. Augustus G. Hall, stocked \$3300 as the result of her recent halibut trip, the crew sharing \$66.12 to a man, clear.

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HER SAILING DAYS ARE OVER.

The coasting sch. Winnie Lawry that went ashore at Rockport, during a heavy blow several weeks ago, and was later floated and towed to Boston, will probably never be placed in commission again. The vessel has been abandoned by the underwriters on account of her condition, as she is believed to be beyond repair. The craft will probably be broken up.

PORT OF GLOUCESTER.

Arrived Today.

Str. Hercules, Boston for Portland.

Str. Leviathan, Portland for Boston.

Str. J. O. Ellison, Philadelphia, coal for Cape Ann Anchor Works.

Tug Mary Arnold, Boston.

Sch. Sadie A. Kimball, Portland, salt for Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company.

Sch. Horatio, Philadelphia, coal for the Cape Ann Anchor Works.

Portland Fish Notes.

Two of the local handliners were at Portland, Tuesday, with halibut. One of them, the Mattie Winship, came in from a two weeks' cruise on Georges with 3000 pound of halibut and 1000 pounds of cod, the fare being purchased by the F. S. Willard Company. In explanation of his small fare the skipper said he had cruised hundreds of miles and failing to strike fish concluded to come in and refit for another trip. He reports very cold weather on the banks, the men wearing mitts a good part of the time. The sch. W. H. Moody also came in from a bank trip with 4000 pounds of halibut and 13,000 pounds of salt cod.

Pensacola Fish Notes.

Smack arrivals for last week at Pensacola were as follows: E. E. Saunders & Company, Alcina, 22,000 lbs. red snappers, 5000 lbs. groupers; Lunsø F. Harper, 21,000 lbs. red snappers; Ida M. Silva, 14,000 lbs. red snappers, 3000 lbs. groupers; Waswind, 10,000 lbs. red snappers; Angelina, 10,000 lbs. red snappers; 2000 lbs. groupers; Siam, 5500 lbs red snappers; Wallace McDonald, 4000 lbs. red snappers. Warren Fish Company, Emma Jean, 9900 lbs. red snappers; 3000 lbs. groupers; Culbra, 20,000 lbs. red snappers, 5000 lbs. groupers.

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EEL BREEDING.

The greatest eel breeding establishment in the world is that of Comacchio, on the Adriatic, where the industry is carried on with scientific care. This eel nursery consists of a gigantic swamp, measuring 140 miles in circumference, and is of ancient origin.

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DR. FIELD ON THE LOBSTER SITUATION.

Says Adults Receive Practically No Protection Under Law.

Dr. George W. Field, chairman of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission, believes that the cause for the rapid disappearance of the lobster is due to the fact that the adults receive practically no protection under the law and that constantly fewer and fewer eggs are laid each year.

He advocates legislation, which will protect the lobster over 12 inches in length, when it is at its best breeding stage as well as when it is under nine inches in length. He suggests the adoption of a regulation trap that will permit the escape of the young lobsters and prohibit the entrance of the larger. Concerning the present conditions in the fishery Dr. Field said:

"One of the most unwise types of legislation is that involved in the so-called size limit law which was first enacted by Massachusetts in 1874. Therefore, under the present laws the only source of natural increase remaining to the lobster rests in those individuals above nine inches in length who escape capture. It follows that every year this number must be actually reduced in numbers to the extent of the numbers caught and then ranks can be refilled only by the lobsters which result from a diminished number of eggs laid by the survivors.

Method Aids Extermination.

"If it were actually desired to exterminate the lobster, what more effective method could be used than the present practice of catching the adults?

"To secure the necessary immunity for the adults and the young or 'too small' lobsters the plan of specifying a regulation trap having the slats such a distance apart as to permit the escape of lobsters below marketable size, and with an entrance ring of such size that it will prevent the entrance of those that are the most valuable as breeders has been devised. By such a procedure we would approximate most closely to the conditions which have been found necessary in the maintenance and development of the best type of domesticated animals, which biological principle of action has been applied with success to whatever animals and plants man has found necessary or possible to domesticate, and has indeed proved to be an absolutely essential procedure, if we would maintain and increase the supply of such domesticated animals and plants. It cannot, therefore, be

and later adopted by the American states and provinces where lobster fisheries exist. The argument used in favor of the passage of this law was that the lobsters were so abundant in the sea and the area inhabited by them was so vast that if the lobster was granted an opportunity to lay one or possibly two litters of eggs the race would then be able to maintain itself. Those who advocated this law were utterly unable to predict the enormously increased demand, and the biological effect of the destruction of so many of the best breeders as must occur when a law is passed which permits the taking of lobsters only at the best breeding age. The 10 1-2 inch limit—the one fixed upon—did actually permit the lobster to lay at least one and frequently two litters of eggs, but the subsequent modification to the nine-inch law in 1907 practically prevented the laying of any eggs at all, for the reason that the egg-laying begins between the periods of nine and 11 inches, called a 'new theory', but merely the application of an old theory to a new case. By such an act we would automatically regulate the capture of lobsters, and practically do away with all measurements. The inspection of the trap would be far easier than the inspection of the lobsters, with less damage to the market qualities of the lobsters, as well as diminishing the extensive loss of eggs through handling the egg-bearing lobsters."

The schemes for evading the present laws forbidding the taking of lobsters under nine inches in length far excel the peculiar schemes of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee" according to Dr. Field. In a special report made to the Legislature he said:

"In general, since to secure conviction it is necessary to seize the short lobsters while in possession of the offender, the illegal lobsters are kept where they can readily be thrown overboard in case a deputy appears. Our deputies have compelled the fishermen thus to throw overboard at least a million 'shorts' during the past year.

How "Shorts" Are Shipped.

"In case a deputy does not appear the 'shorts' are placed in a sunken bag or car, the location of which is marked by a buoy kept just under water, or by an inconspicuous floating object, which would attract no special attention, such as a bit of wood, kelp, etc., or the bag or car may be hung by a small line over the stern of a boat, or to a boat mooring, or a pile under a wharf. When 50 to 500 shorts' have

been accumulated these are taken in the night by regular collectors who ply along the shore from Rockport to Plymouth. Some such have been driven so hard by our deputies as to go out of the business, but there are others. They have a well-organized system of sentinels and spies, who keep track of and report the movements of the deputies. The fines imposed by the judges, even at the maximum, are small when compared with the profits, and usually this amount is reckoned as a contingent expense of the business, and is divided among those participating in the profits. Most of these lobsters are marketed as lobster meat.

Schemes to Evade the Penalty.

"Ever since the law prohibiting the killing and possession of short lobsters has been in effect the fishermen and consumers have devised all sorts of expedients to use short lobsters in violation of the law and to escape detection by the officers. A common scheme is to boil the lobsters on board the boat, remove the meat from the shell, cut up the meat in such a manner as to destroy all evidence possible as to the size of the lobster and bring the meat ashore. This meat is then sold by the pound to private customers, to hotel and restaurant keepers, and to near-by city, town and shore resorts. This practice is not alone a screen for a 'short lobster trade' but it is a positive and serious menace to the public health. Numerous severe and even fatal cases of ptomaine poisoning can be traced directly to the use of lobster meat prepared in this manner."

rected solely against the poor fisherman in a rather petty way. On the contrary, the state is doing its duty in protecting public property and the interests of the fishermen. Too often the fisherman discounts the future by excessive greed in destroying fish, for fish means money.

The public is largely to be blamed for this condition of affairs. The seashore public creates the demand. It is a common practice to leave baskets outside the doors, where in the early morning short lobsters descend like manna from heaven at the rate of 50 cents to \$1 per dozen, according to the risk of detection. People who carry on such practices might not steal private property, but they thus steal public property. A finer public sentiment should develop. To the unthinking the attitude of the state appears to be di-

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WEATHER BAD ON THE CAPE SHORE

The Fish Seem to be
Going By Well Off
Shore.

Recent advices from the Cape Shore, states that the weather there has been extremely bad, while the mackerel seem to be running along well off the coast. That the fish are schooling to the southward is evident, for this morning the steamer Lois H. Corkum landed 30 barrels of large fish at Newport.

Netters at Newport.

The following netters were at Newport yesterday:

Sch. Lillian, 650 fresh mackerel.
Sch. Annie Mack, 650 fresh mackerel.
Sloop Maxwell, 650 fresh mackerel.
Steamer Lois H. Corkum, 650 fresh mackerel.
Sch. Wood and Mack, 850 fresh mackerel.
Sch. Clara C. 200 fresh mackerel.

Mackerel Schooling To Southward.

A special from the Times correspondent at Newport today states that the steamer Lois H. Corkum has arrived there with 30 barrels of fresh mackerel this morning.

Cape Breton Boats Salted Catches.

Provincetown reported that a number of the draggers off there Tuesday night got as many as 400 mackerel in their nets. A few mackerel were taken too, in the weirs, which still don't produce many bait herring. A southwest blow hampered the New Bedford mackerel Tuesday night, and only three boats were in there yesterday morning with 2175 fish. Newport had 4850 fish from six boats. Halifax sent word that 12,000 mackerel had been taken near Whitehead and Louisburg, C. B., and that 50,000 mackerel, taken between Forchu and Scatarie, had all been salted. Louisburg reported no seiners had yet been sighted off that part of the coast.

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HAD HOT RACE TO MARKET.

That the amateur yachtsmen who take desperate chances in winning a race have nothing on the T wharf fishermen for the true sporting spirit was demonstrated yesterday morning when the Josephine De Costa and the Eleanor De Costa, both with parts of their rigs blown away, docked at the wharf 10 minutes apart, after an exciting race that started Tuesday afternoon off the Cape.

Both crafts finished their fishing at the same time, and as they started on the run for home, were close enough together to permit the crews to exchange jests.

The Josephine, with Capt. John Perry at the helm, had every stitch of canvas stretched to the wind; and Capt. John Field of the Eleanor de Costa did likewise.

The wind continued to blow hard, and suddenly there was a crack on the Eleanor de Costa and her foretopmast buckled. The Josephine flashed by as the crew were busy clearing the wreckage.

The Eleanor drew away for about a quarter of a mile, when her maintopmast gave way, and in letting the mainsail go, one of the crew, Jose de Crux, was swept overboard by the main boom.

A dory was put out for De Crux, and while they were recovering him and repairing the damage, the Josephine had completed her repairs and again taken the lead. She beat the Eleanor to the dock by 10 minutes.

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ONLY ONE FARE IN HERE TODAY.

SCH. VALERIE FROM SHACKING BRINGS 100,000 POUNDS OF SALT COD.

Sch. Valerie, Capt. George Nelson, one of the Cape North shackers arrived home yesterday with a nice fare having 100,000 pounds of salt cod, as the result of a six week's trip.

Not an off shore arrival was reported here this morning, affairs being generally quiet along the water front.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Valerie, Cape North, shacking, 100,000 lbs. salt cod.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Norma, salt drifting.
Sch. Mary B. Greer, shacking.
Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, shacking.
Sch. Monitor, halibuting.
Sch. Margaret, halibuting.
Sch. Thomas A. Cromwell, halibuting.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.25; medium, \$2.87 1-2; snappers, \$2.00.
Handline Georges codfish, large, \$4.12½ per cwt.; medium, \$3.75; snappers, \$2.50.

Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$3.25; mediums, \$2.87 1-2; snappers, \$2.00.

Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.12½; mediums, \$3.50.

Drift codfish, large, \$3.75; medium, \$3.37 1-2.

Haddock, \$1.50.

Pollock, \$1.25.

Cusk, large, \$2.50; medium, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.

Hake, \$1.25.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, 70c per cwt.

Peak and Cape North cod, large, \$1.75; medium, \$1.50; snappers, 75c.

Western cod, large, \$2; mediums, \$1.65; snappers, 75c.

All codfish not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.

Hake, 70c.

Cusk, large, \$1.30; medium, \$1.00; snappers, 50c.

Dressed pollock, 80c; round, 70c.

Bank halibut, 8¼c lb. for white, 5¼c lb. for large gray, and 6¼c for medium gray.

Hake sounds, \$8.80 per cwt.

FRENCHMAN FOUNDERED.

CREW OF 26 MEN SAVED BEFORE CRAFT WENT DOWN ON GRAND BANK.

The fishing sch. Germaine and Louis of St. Malo, France, foundered on the Grand Banks a few days ago. The loss of the vessel was reported Tuesday when the barkentine Santa Maria arrived at St. Pierre, Miquelon, with the 26 men who composed the schooner's crew. The schooner sprang a leak and the water gained on the pumps. The Germaine and Louis was formerly the Lunenburg schooner Alma Nelson. She registered 104 tons net and was built at LaHave, N. S., in 1899.

Dogfish Bother.

Maine fishermen are bothered badly every summer by sharks and dogfish, but a new marine enemy is just reported, which is the worst yet, says the Portland Argus. Two shad fishermen at the westward, report catching in their nets a few days ago a monster with horns and teeth. The men say it sprang at them, but was finally killed with an oar. The deal is said to resemble that of a large "snapper," but not unlike that of an alligator except for the horns. It had 20 teeth, short and ragged, those in front being shaped like a dog's, long and pointed. The creature had four feet, like an alligator and measured 4 feet, 4 inches in length. Nothing of the kind has yet been seen in these waters, and if they show up the local fishermen will probably carry guns as part of their equipment. It is hinted that the men in question must have been using "wet" bait.

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HERRING ON MAINE COAST.

After weeks of waiting, herring seem to have struck the Maine coast in earnest. Since Saturday, nearly 650 barrels have been caught by the netters all the way from Cape Elizabeth lightship to Monhegan.

The herring are reported to be of excellent size, just the kind wanted and badly needed for bait at present. They seem to be in no one particular spot, for they have been landed all along shore. For the Portland Cold Storage Company, the steamer E. N. Brown has brought in 112 barrels and the sloop Minerva 61 barrels. The Central Wharf Cold Storage Company had landed the following: Sloop Alice G., 82 barrels; sloop Nellie York, 42 barrels; gasoline steamer Alice, 47 barrels, and sloop Isabel Parsons, 40 barrels. In addition to these, the steamer Pet with 70 barrels and the steamer Elthier with 40 barrel stook their fares into Boothbay. Capt. George W. Brackett of Monhegan in his gasoline boat, has landed 150 barrels, the largest single fare to date.

THE DOGFISH DROVE THEM.

Pestered by dogfish until they were forced to give up fishing, two halibut catching schooners were in Portland Monday from two widely separated fishing grounds. They were the Mary E. Sennett, Capt. Daniel Hayden of Portland, and the Pauline of this port.

The former had a fare of 5000 pounds of halibut and 1000 pounds of salt fish. Capt. Hayden says that the weather had been nasty all the time he was on La Have bank. But even worse than the weather were the dogfish. The water seemed to be alive with them and they became so troublesome that the schooner was finally forced to take in her trawls and come home.

The Pauline fished on Georges, but here, too, the dogfish were met in such numbers that fishing had to be given up. The schooner was handlining and the members of the crew brought more dogfish to the decks than they did halibut. As a result, the craft had but 3000 pounds of the flat fish and 10,000 pounds of salt fish.

DAN NORWOOD IS A HUSTLER.

To Capt. Dan Norwood and the sch. Lillian belongs the distinction of having made one of the quickest trips by a small coasting vessel in many a month.

On May 25, the little craft pulled out of North Haven with a load of clams and fish for this port. A quick run was made here and the cargo discharged. The Lillian then set sail for Portland and there took on 216 1-2 hogsheads of salt. She got away Thursday and Sunday night she again came into Portland harbor after having been here, discharged and returned. Now the schooner will take on freight for Jonesport.

Weather Has Been Bad.

With an improvement in the weather conditions Sunday and Monday several fair sized catches of mackerel were reported along the coast, says the Halifax Chronicle. The best report of the day came from Whitehead where a catch of 10,000 mackerel were reported. At Prospect the catch totalled 1000 fish, while at Sambro a catch of between 700 and 800 was reported. Elsewhere along the coast no luck was reported and in cases where mackerel were reported the catch was limited to a few dozen only.

So far this season the fishermen have been greatly handicapped by the bad weather that has been prevailing. Mackerel have been seen schooling in large numbers all along the coast, but the weather conditions made it

impossible to set the seines. The size of the mackerel catch this season all depends upon the weather. The past week, or so, since the fish have set in, the weather has been against the fishermen. With a continuation of good weather there is every prospect of the mackerel catch this season being a large one.

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SEVEN CRAFT HAD SMALL FARES.

PRICES AT T WHARF THIS MORNING, HOWEVER, ARE BEST FOR SOME TIME.

T wharf dealers were not overstocked this morning with fresh fish, for since yesterday, but seven fares reached the dock, chiefly from off shore with a total of 180,000 pounds that of sch. Matchless with 40,000 pounds. The steam trawler Ripple is also in with a small fare of 15,000 weight.

Wholesale prices on haddock were \$3 to \$3.50 a hundred pounds, large cod, \$6, and market cod, \$3 to \$4.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:
Sch. Ellen and Mary, 27,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Ethel B. Penny, 22,000 haddock, 2900 cod, 3500 hake.

Sch. Joseph P. Johnson, 18,000 haddock, 9000 cod.

Sch. Louisa R. Sylvia, 22,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.

Sch. Rose Cabral, 5000 haddock, 1500 cod.

Sch. Matchless, 37,000 haddock, 3000 cod.

Steamer Ripple, 15,000 haddock, 300 cod, 100 hake.

Haddock, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$6; market cod, \$3 to \$4.

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Gone Bluefishing.

Sch. Valentina, Capt. Charles O'Neill, sailed for New York this morning to engage in bluefishing.

Salt Coming.

Ship Antores, bound to this port, with a cargo of salt, sailed from Iviza, Spain, May 27.

June 7. ✓

Big Stock.

Sch. Thomas S. Gorton, Capt. William H. Thomas, stocked rising of \$5000 as the result of her recent shacking trip, weighing off 230,000 pounds of fresh and salt cod. The crew, who are fishing on the quarters, shared \$122 to a man.